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HISTORIC BEVERLY

BEING AN ACCOUNT OF THE GROWTH OF THE CITY OF
BEVERLY FROM THE EARLIEST TIMES TO THE PRESENT,
WITH SHORT SKETCHES OF THE MEN AND WOMEN WHO
CONTRIBUTED SO MUCH TO THE UPBUILDING OF THE
COMMUNITY IN THE EARLY DAYS.



Text contributed by
BEVERLY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Illustrations by
ALICE BOLAM PRESTON

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BEVERLY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
MCMXXXVII



HISTORIC BEVERLY

FOUNDED

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ALICE B.

PRESENT

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Beverly, Mass. Chamber of commerce.

Historic Beverly; being an account of the growth of the city of Beverly from the earliest times to the present, with short sketches of the men and women who contributed so much to the upbuilding of the community in the early days; text contributed by Beverly historical society; illustrations by Alice Bolam Preston. [Beverly, Mass.] Beverly chamber of commerce, 1937.

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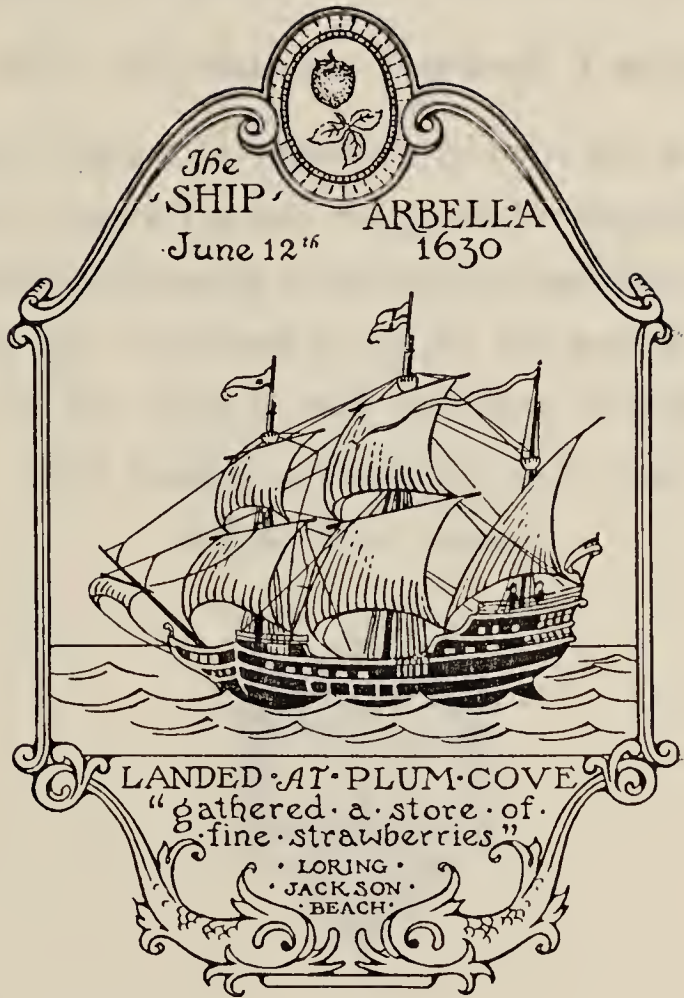
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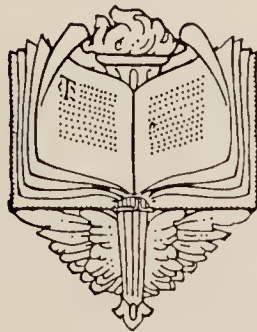


*The officers and members of the Beverly Chamber of Commerce
respectfully and affectionately dedicate this booklet to*

Miss Katharine Peabody Loring

*Her genuine interest in Beverly's history, her warm support
of its civic enterprise, her energy and resourcefulness are
a constant inspiration to the entire community. When
there has been work to do for the public good,
she has done it with skill and despatch.*

*We humbly acknowledge our great
debt to Miss Loring.*



1937

NORTH SHORE PRINTING CO.

BEVERLY, MASSACHUSETTS

FIRST EDITION

FOREWORD



THE purpose of this booklet is to focus public attention on the importance of the remarkable historic heritage of Beverly, Massachusetts, located on the famous North Shore. Her sons have taken a prominent part in the making of history from the very earliest times to the present.

It hardly seems possible that the order of Washington that resulted in the sailing of the "Hannah" from Beverly, on September 5, 1775, could constitute the official beginning of the American Navy, but such is the fact. Beverly is proud of her rightful title "The Birthplace of the Navy." The first Secretary of the Navy was George Cabot of Beverly, appointed by President Adams, May 3, 1798.

The first cotton mill in America was located here; the first brittania ware was manufactured here; the first Sunday School in New England was founded in Beverly; one of the first steamboats in America was operated here; one of the first to die for the cause of Liberty on April 19, 1775 was from Beverly; the oldest house in New England, of which there is a written record, is located here; the oldest drug store is here. Beverly is rich in its antiquity. Many beautiful old houses may be seen, all splendid examples of early colonial architecture.

We wish to express our most grateful appreciation for the fine co-operation and charming work of our artist, Alice Bolam Preston, for the loan of photographs and portraits by many Beverly people and the State Street Trust Company of Boston and to all who have co-operated in the preparation of this booklet.

We trust that visitors to our City will enjoy their stay and when they leave feel refreshed from their contact and association with this old community which took such an important part in the making of history.

BEVERLY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
HISTORIC BOOKLET COMMITTEE

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MISS KATHARINE P. LORING
EDWARD S. WEBBER
NEILAND J. DOUGLAS, *Secretary*
THOMAS H. BOTT, JR., *Chairman*

*“Three hundred years have passed away
 Since upon the Devon bay
 Rowed the English emigrant
 From whose loins my line I vaunt.
 Centuries three their leaves have shed
 Since on the rock he made his bed,
 And helped to build with axe and book
 The land to which all nations look.
 Generations nine have wrought
 To save and better what he brought;
 Each, in turn, on land and sea,
 Toiling for the next to be.
 Lo, the forest fell like wheat;
 Cities blossom round their feet;
 Came war, came peace, came war again;
 And now 'twas muscle, now 'twas brain;
 And now 'twas gold, and now 'twas blood;
 All things tried them—firm they stood;
 And the land from sea to sea
 Spread, and was filled with liberty;
 And serving mankind more and more,
 The race found sweetness at the core,
 A hand of welcome for all men,
 And free to all the book, the pen”.*

GEORGE EDWARD WOODBERRY.



GEORGE EDWARD WOODBERRY, 1855-1930
 A scholarly critic, essayist and poet
 Born in Beverly



BEVERLY

Colonial Period



THE BEVERLY of today was included in the territory called Naumkeag, which was settled by Roger Conant and his followers in 1626 by authority of the Dorchester Company. The first houses were built near the mouth of North River, at the foot of the present March Street in Salem; but the deposition of Humphrey Woodbery in 1680 states: " . . . The same yeare or the next after wee came to Salem wee cutt hay for the cattell wee brought over on that side of the ferry now caled Beverly; & have Kept our possession there ever since by cutting hay or thatch or timber & boards & by laying out lotts for tillage . . . '

Although according to tradition the first house built in Beverly was erected in 1630 by William Woodbery (near the foot of the present Prince Street), the first recorded grant of land was made in 1635, when five Old Planters, Roger Conant, John Balch, John Woodbery, Peter Palfrey, and Captain William Trask, received a tract of one thousand acres near the head of Bass River. Peter

Palfrey transferred his holdings to "Farmer" William Dodge, and Captain Trask's land came into the possession of John Rayment, whose descendants—the name now Raymond—still live upon a part of his estate. The other Old Planters had their "improved lots" and dwellings near Bass River. One house remains, erected by John Balch before 1638. This is the oldest house in New England of which there is a written record. From Balch Street runs the Planters' Path to the first landing place on Bass River.

Other colonists joined the Old Planters, most of whom came from shires in southern England. Before the end of the century Huguenot refugees settled in the town, the ancestors of Ober, Larcom, Lefavour, Cody, and Groves Families (names originally spelled Aubert or Auber, La Combe, Lefèvre, La Code, and La Groves). The settlers formed little communities at Beverly Farms, Cape-Ann-Side or Mackerell Cove (now Beverly Cove), Bass-River-Side, and Ryall-Side. The section last named, a part of Salem until 1753, was early called Royall's Side, because William Royall received a grant there in 1629. He was a cooper and "cleaver of timber" on Salem's common land. One of his descendants built the mansion known as the "Royall House" in Medford.

Not far from Royall's grant in Salem was the tract on which John Winthrop, Jr. was "given liberty to set up a salt house" in 1638. The brick vats which were filled with brine at high tide have long since been covered by shifting sand, but the little projection at the mouth of Bass River is still called Salters' Point.



WILLIAM ENDICOTT, 1799-1899
Descendant of Governor Endicott
First President of the Beverly Savings Bank

Between the farmers and fishermen who came to Naumkeag in 1626 and the colonists who accompanied John Endecott in 1628 a dissension arose, caused by the supplanting of Roger Conant by Endecott as agent or "Governor" of "London's Plantation in Massachusetts Bay". The settlement of the matter through the "prudent moderation of Mr. Conant" is said to have led to the change of name from Naumkeag to Salem (meaning peace).

Still there persisted between the two groups of planters a division of feeling that was perhaps occasioned by religious differences, since many, like Conant, were avowed Puritans, not Separatists, as were the followers of Endecott. Steadily the breach between them widened: in 1647 the General Court released the "inhabitants of Mackerell Cove



from watch duty in Salem except in seasons of danger"; in 1650 the "brethren on Bass-River-Side" received permission to "procure the services of an approved teacher of the Scriptures"; in 1656 these brethren erected the first meeting house in Beverly; in 1667 they organized the "Church of Christ at Bass River in Salem"; and in 1668 they separated from Salem completely and secured the incorporation of Beverly as a township.

Tradition has it that the suggestion to name the new town after the famous minster town of Beverley, Yorkshire, England, was made by Major General Robert Sedgwick, the commander of the expedition against Canada in 1654. Why his suggestion found acceptance is not clear, since few settlers came from Yorkshire. Among these was Captain Thomas Lothrop, who served under Major General Sedgwick in the attacks upon St. Johns and Port Royal. He was



OLD TOWN SEAL

in 1675 the leader of the "Flower of Essex", a company almost annihilated at "Bloody Brook", South Deerfield, by King Philip and his braves. Beverly men under Captain William Rayment took part in the attack upon the Indian stronghold at Narragansett in December of the same year, and in the Canadian expedition in 1690.

The soldiers returned to find eastern Massachusetts



"At a meeting of the Selectmen February ye^r 170³
Reconed with Jonathon Rayment for timber for a pore
of Stoks & for halling f^r timber to our meeting
house".- Vol. ii. page 124. B.T.R.

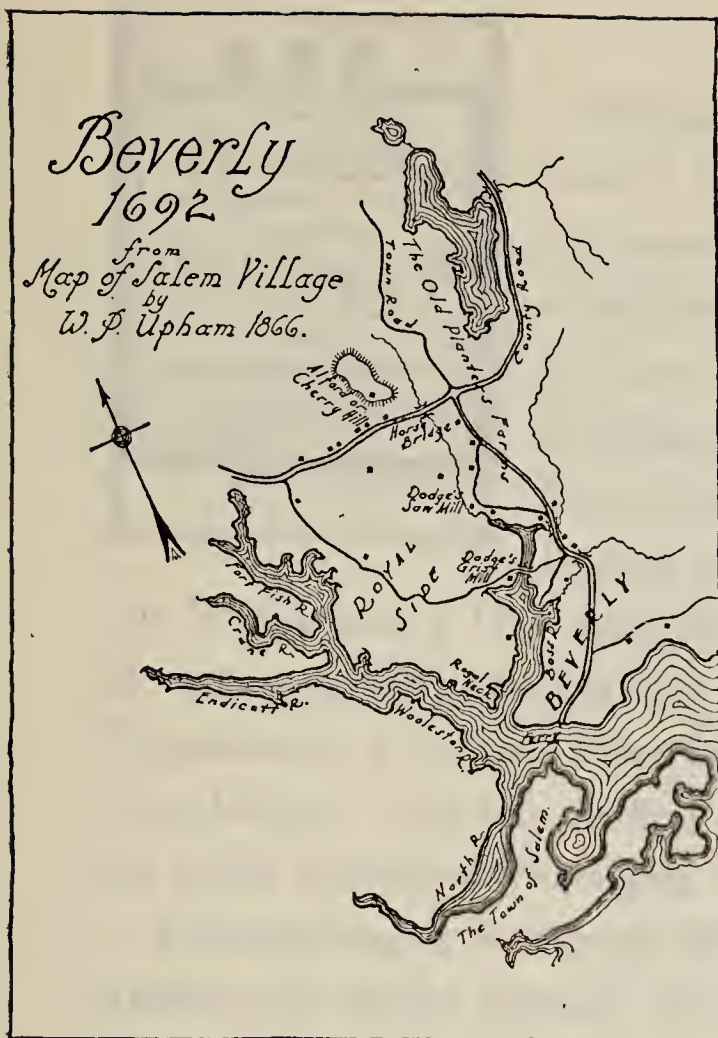
"YE OLD MEETING HOUSE, 1682."

"Ordered that Collector Robert Morgan pay
unto Peter Greves thirteen Shillings & Sixpence
out of the Towns Money in his hands it being for
Making & Setting up a Whipping Post."
Robert Hale Town Clerk.
Vol. iii p. 333. B.T.R.

"Meeting of the selectmen 170³ - Paid to Nothoniell Hayward for a Whele for our bel and other work done to meeting house 1.00.00.-
Paid to Peter Wooding for puting up y^e vane of y^e meeting house 00.10.00"-Vol. ii p. -

distracted by witchcraft trials. Only four victims of the delusion were condemned in Beverly. When a charge was brought, in October, 1692, against Mrs. Hale, the wife of Beverly's first minister, the whole community declared belief in her innocence, for her beauty of character had inspired in the hearts of the people a confidence that superstition could not shake. The conviction that witnesses against her, and perhaps other persons accused, had been guilty of perjury brought "Salem Witchcraft" to an end.

The eighteenth century found the inhabitants of Beverly well established on farms, which were tended by the women and younger children while the fathers and older sons were away fishing. Salt fish was an important article of food and also a medium of trade. The settlers kept the "middling" grade of codfish for themselves. The lowest grade they sent to the southern colonies, largely for the slaves' consumption, and to the West Indies, trade with which developed after 1717. The best quality of cod found a ready market in Europe, and stout little



vessels were soon carrying the catch across the Atlantic, returning with cargoes of “Cadiz salt, Madeira and Canary wine, Bilbao iron and pieces of eight, Malaga grapes and Valencia oranges”. Masts, spars, and other forms of manufactured lumber were exports from Massachusetts. Imports from the South included flour from Virginia and Maryland, and rice from Carolina.

Increased commerce and fishing necessitated rope making, sail making, and probably some shipbuilding here. There was excellent timber in abundance—oaks for the hulls of vessels and tall straight spruce for masts. Some of the best trees were marked by the “Keeper

of the King’s Woods” to be reserved for the royal navy.

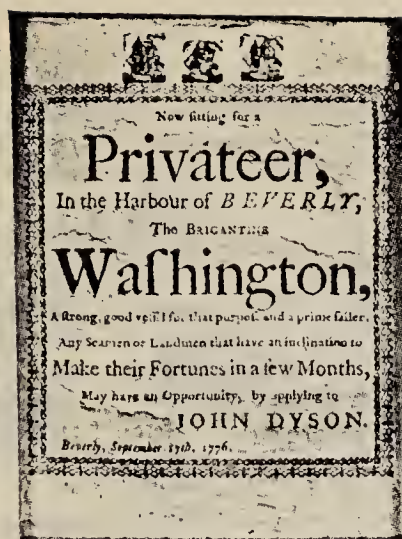
The French and English Wars in the eighteenth century called many Beverly men to the defense of the colony. In 1745 fifty soldiers enlisted in the expedition against Louisburg, under the command of Colonel Robert Hale, the grandson of John Hale, the first minister. At least fifty others served in companies which attacked Forts Crown Point, Edward, and William Henry. A Woodberry of Beverly is said to have stood by the side of General Wolfe as he fell in battle upon the Plains of Abraham, near Quebec. The sword which the Beverly soldier carried is an heirloom still cherished by his descendants.

For their military service the province of Massachusetts often made grants of land to the soldiers. Several Beverly families afterwards moved to their new estates, and helped to found a number of towns in Maine and

New Hampshire.



Revolutionary Period



The people of Beverly gave hearty support to colonial acts of resistance to British tyranny. Laws passed by Parliament bore heavily upon the town, the commerce of which had increased its wealth until it was surpassed in Essex County by Salem and Newburyport only. In population it stood fifth, exceeded by Ipswich, Marblehead, Salem, and Newburyport. The Cabots moved to Beverly in 1771 and soon became leading citizens. During the Revolutionary War many of their ships engaged in privateering, which was Beverly's greatest contribution to the patriot cause. From this port sailed, September 5, 1775, the "Hannah", a schooner owned by Colonel (later General) John Glover. This was the first ship commissioned as a naval vessel by authority of the Continental Congress. This act created the American Navy.

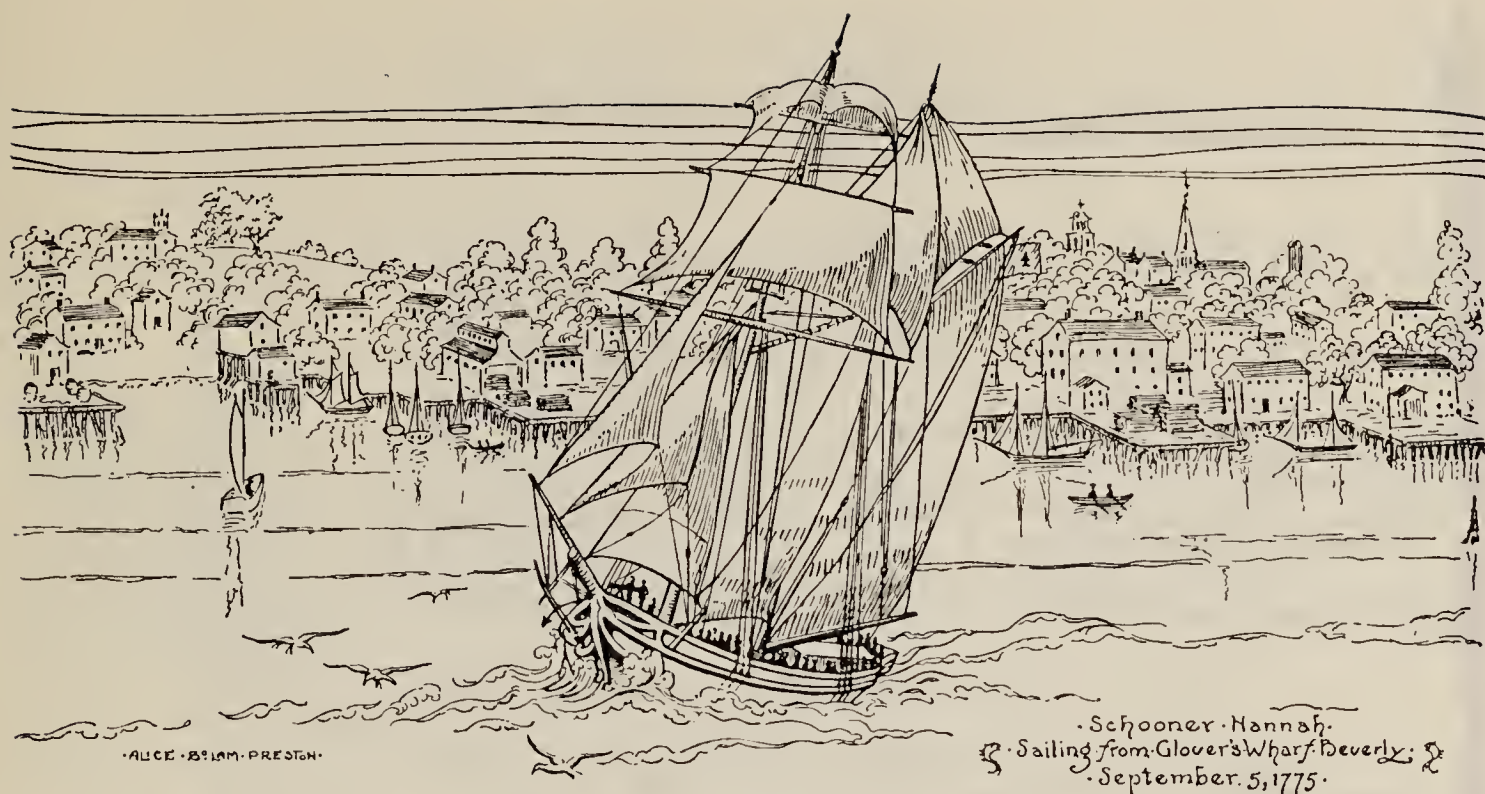
The following is an excerpt from "A History of the United States Navy" by Dudley W. Knox, Captain, U.S.N., in charge of the archives of the Navy Department:—

"When Washington took command of the Continental Army before Boston in July 1775, the extreme shortage of ammunition prevented even 'making a suitable return'. In this acute dilemma he arranged to send a vessel of the Rhode Island Navy to Bermuda for powder and also himself began the fitting out of small 'armed vessels with the design to pick up some of their (British) store-ships and transports' near our coast. *This so-called "Washington's Fleet" was the beginning of the Continental Navy. The first vessel commissioned was the schooner "Hannah", Captain Nicholson Broughton, which sailed from Beverly on September 5th and brought in a prize two days later"*.



HUGH HILL 1740-1829
Famous privateer captain
a cousin of Andrew Jackson

Captain Hugh Hill, who had lately come from Carrickfergus, Ireland, Elias Smith, John Tittle,



• Schooner Hannah.
 • Sailing from Glover's Wharf Beverly. 2
 • September 5, 1775.

Eleazer Giles, Herbert Woodberry, Benjamin Lovett, Benjamin Ellingwood, Samuel Foster, Benjamin Ives, Richard Ober, Jacob Oliver, Andrew and Israel Thorndike were daring privateersmen. They interrupted Great Britain's communications with her colonies in America, and went in search of her supply vessels even into the harbors of the Irish and English coasts. So many prizes were brought back to Beverly as to tax the accommodations of our harbor—sixty vessels at one time—and it was necessary to construct new docks up the river. The value of the cargoes brought into port by privateers has been conservatively estimated at five million pounds. They furnished the Continental forces, at the enemy's expense, with sorely-needed clothing and military stores and sometimes gold, which had been destined for use in paying King George's soldiers! Beverly became the principal port from which supplies could be taken to the Continental Army encamped at Cambridge and Somerville.

To guard the prize vessels and to defend the

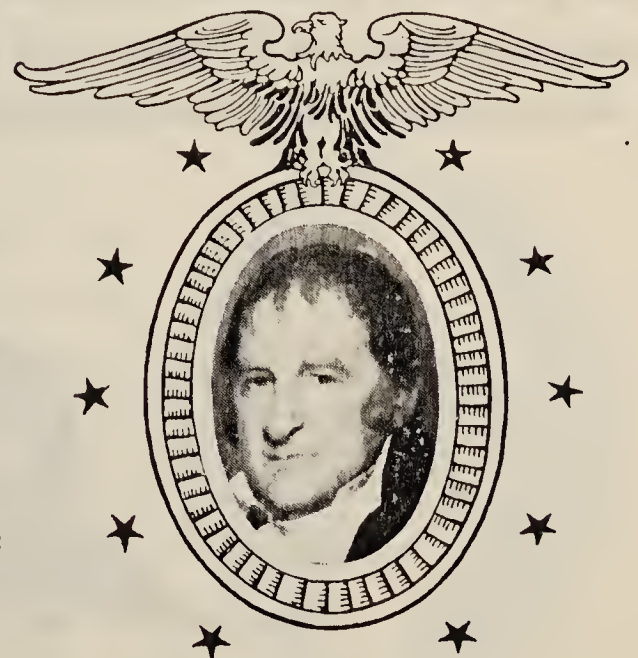


Honorable GEORGE CABOT, 1751-1823
 First U. S. Senator elected from Beverly
 First Secretary of the Navy, appointed
 by President Adams May 3, 1798
 Adviser to Alexander Hamilton

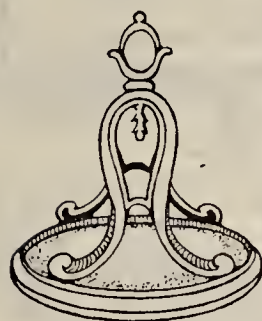


town against attack by men-of-war like the “Nautilus”, which bombarded it in 1775, Colonel John Glover’s Regiment, the Fourteenth, was ordered to Beverly and went into camp on what is now Independence Park, January 14, 1776. Here the troops remained until July 19, when they marched to join the main army in New York. “Beverly was the only town outside of Boston and its environs in the province of Massachusetts Bay, where General Washington established an army post during the Revolutionary War.” William Bartlett was the first Naval Agent of the United Colonies.

Many Beverly men served in the Continental Army. They responded to the alarm of April 19, 1775, under Captains Larkin Thorndike, Caleb Dodge, and Israel Hutchinson. Reuben Kennison was fatally wounded at Menotomy, now Arlington, as the patriots intercepted the British on the return march from Concord. Other townsmen enlisted in the army stationed near Boston. A company under Captain Moses



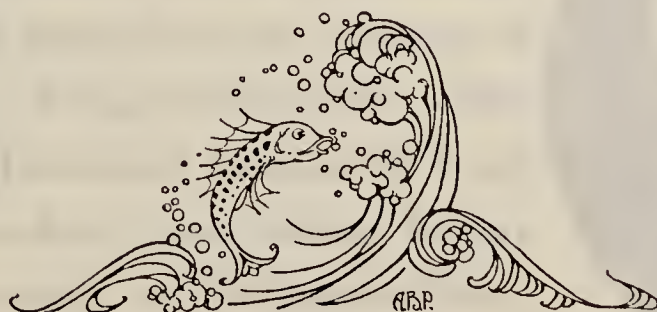
MOSES BROWN, 1748-1820
(Portrait by Gilbert Stuart)
Revolutionary Captain and leading merchant



KENNISON SEAL

Brown joined Colonel Glover's "Amphibious Regiment", a unit composed mainly of sailors, equally at home on land and sea. On the night of August 30, 1776, they ferried Washington's army of nine thousand men, in rain and fog, from Brooklyn to New York, and thus enabled them to escape from the British after Putnam's defeat on Long Island. Two weeks later the regiment moved five hundred invalids from New York to improvised hospitals in New Jersey. On December 25, 1776, Glover's Regiment rowed the eight thousand troops under General Washington across the Delaware River through blinding sleet and floating ice. Under the heroic Colonel Ebenezer Francis, Beverly soldiers fought in the Saratoga campaign, and others served in Rhode Island, Valley Forge, and Yorktown. A "Seacoast Company" under Captain Joseph Rea went into camp after the departure of Glover's Regiment, and later men under Lieutenant Joseph Wood replaced them. Their duty was to guard Beverly's coast of more than six miles.

Despite the dangers encountered in the merchant service our vessels continued to trade during the early years of the war with Nova Scotia, Bilbao, and the West Indies. Some of their commanders were in the secret service, and were able to furnish the Continental Congress with valuable information as to the position and strength of the British fleet. In the later years of the conflict, however, Great Britain tightened the blockade, and either captured a large part of the fleet or drove the vessels into the harbor.



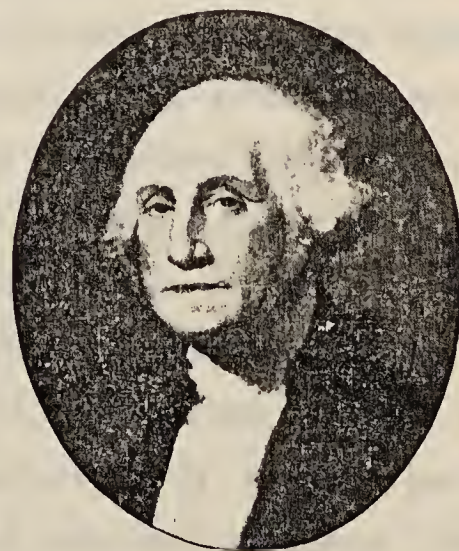


Washington's Visit to
The First Cotton Mill
October 30, 1789

Growth of Industry

After the Revolution industry was at a standstill. The leading men set themselves to restore prosperity by encouraging home industry, developing foreign trade, and establishing the first cotton factory in America (1788). In these movements the leaders were the Cabot Brothers, Doctor Joshua Fisher, Moses Brown, Joseph Lee, and Israel Thorndike. Nathan Dane was a prominent lawyer, and as a member of the Continental Congress, was the author of the Ordinance of 1787 which forever abolished slavery in the Northwest Territory. He was the founder of the Dane Law School of Harvard University. Interested in the use of steam for the propulsion of boats, he accompanied Governor Hancock, Doctor Prince, and Doctor Holyoke in the trial trip of a steamboat from Essex Bridge to Danvers. This boat was invented by the Honorable Nathan H. Read of Salem in 1784, twenty-three years before Robert Fulton launched the "Clermont" on the Hudson River.

In 1789 George Washington made a tour through New England. He spent the night of October twenty-



GEORGE WASHINGTON, 1732-1799
Visited Beverly in 1789

ninth in Salem, and the next morning set out on horseback for Beverly. He stopped to examine the new Essex Bridge, completed in September, 1788, and one of the longest spans then in America. After breakfast at the house of George Cabot, Washington rode to North Beverly and inspected the cotton mill. Of this factory he wrote in his diary: “. . . the whole seemed perfect, and the Cotton Stuffs which they turn out, excellent of their kind”. The Cabot Brothers had promoted the experiment in manufacturing by machinery while they were building up their overseas trade. As profits through trade rose to several hundred per cent on each voyage, the Cabots lost interest in the North Beverly enterprise. The factory continued to operate until 1815.

The Cabot Family claimed descent from John Cabot who discovered the continent of North America in 1497, in an expedition sent out from Bristol, England. He was a native of Venice, where the family name is still preserved to designate certain classes of seamen's licenses. The Petit Cabotage permits navigation on the Adriatic Sea; the Grand Cabotage extends the limit to the borders of the Mediterranean.

George Cabot was a member of the state convention called in 1788 to ratify the Federal Constitution, and later he was elected to the United States Senate. With him as a delegate to the Constitutional convention of 1788 was Joseph Wood, the town clerk of Beverly for thirty-eight years.



JOSHUA FISHER, 1749-1833
Doctor and Philanthropist—Privateer Surgeon

From 1789 to 1807 foreign trade increased enormously, in large measure because of ship subsidies which Essex County merchants induced the Congress to grant. The Embargo Act of 1807 put a stop to practically all industry in seaboard towns like Beverly. Even the fishing fleet was tied up, since there was no access to foreign markets. Among the families of the common seamen and ship mechanics there was dire want, with recourse only to clam-banks, fruits and herbs, and even soup-kitchens. Most of the foreigners belonging to the crews interned

in Beverly lived in the vicinity of Pleasant View, and their children, running wild around the docks, were so lawless as to threaten the peace of the neighborhood. In an endeavor to teach them the principles of right living, two young women, Hannah Hill and Joanna Batchelder Prince, gathered about thirty youngsters every Sunday in the home of Josiah Batchelder, Jr. (ship-owner and Inspector of the Port). Thus was founded, in 1810, the first Sunday School in New England.



The Non-Intercourse Act permitted trade with South America, Russia, and the Far East, but all merchant vessels were in constant danger of attack by both the French and the English. The War of 1812 again closed Beverly harbor except for armed schooners that slipped out to sea, and even these were obliged to remain in port after 1813, when Great Britain dispatched to American waters bigger war-ships in larger numbers.

The impossibility of importing needed articles from 1807 to 1815 compelled New Englanders to develop manufacturing. The idle fishermen turned to shoe-making, a home industry which continued until shoe shops were established.



LUCY LARCOM, 1826-1893
Poetess, Born in Beverly

Textile mills were started in Lowell, in which the daughters of the best families of the town and its environs found work. Among them was Lucy Larcom, born in Beverly. She became the editor of the "Lowell Offering", a paper produced by the girls who worked in the mill. She also wrote stories and several volumes of verse. Her best-known poem is "Hannah Binding Shoes".

A thriving business was carried on in this period by the Eagle Rubber Company, who had a factory

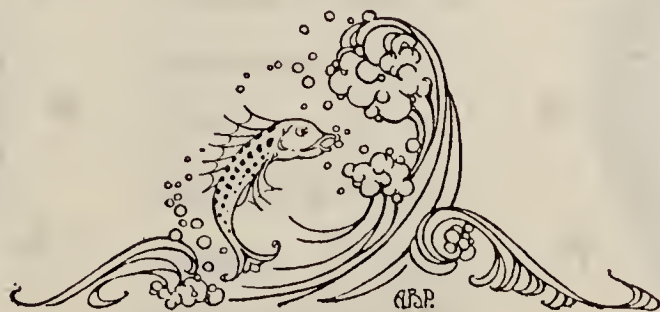
on the corner of Cabot and Rantoul Streets. In the early part of the Civil War it was in operation day and night, making knapsacks and haversacks for the soldiers. Fire destroyed the building in 1862.

Another industry was the production of ropes for ships. The ropewalk early owned by the Cabots was west of the ferry, and the construction of the railroad bridge necessitated its removal. It was cut in two and taken to Lothrop Street, where the business was carried on until 1862.

In the small stone building at 160 Cabot Street, Israel and Oliver Trask made silverware and pewter. In 1808 they began the manufacture of britannia by using more antimony than the earlier pewter had contained. Beverly was the first place in America where britannia ware was manufactured.

Toward the middle of the nineteenth century foreign commerce in Massachusetts was absorbed by Salem and Boston, but coastwise trade continued to flourish in Beverly, and many seafaring men held shares in merchant vessels owned elsewhere or sailed in their service. Among the imports were spices, which the Webber Spice Factory prepared for market.

All Beverly industries were aided by improvements in transportation. In 1837 the Eastern Railroad was put through from Boston to Portsmouth, replacing the stage last driven by Woodbury Page, who became the agent at the first railway station near the end of Essex Bridge. When the Gloucester Branch line was built Mr. Herrick, who had driven the Gloucester stage, became conductor. Better mail service and lower rates of postage still further helped the development of business in Beverly.





Reform Period

In the wave of reform beginning about 1825 Beverly had an active part. "Squire" Robert Rantoul founded a total abstinence society and delivered lectures at lyceums upon intemperance, slavery, and capital punishment. His drug store, established in 1796 on the corner of Cabot and Washington Streets, is the oldest in the United States. His son, Robert Rantoul, Jr., was an ardent



[Honorable ROBERT RANTOUL, Jr., 1805-1852
Second U. S. Senator elected from Beverly

abolitionist, a friend of labor organization, and an associate of Horace Mann in improving public schools and establishing normal schools. He also completed Daniel Webster's term in the Senate.



"Squire" ROBERT RANTOUL, 1778-1858
The leading citizen of Beverly in his day

Development of the North Shore

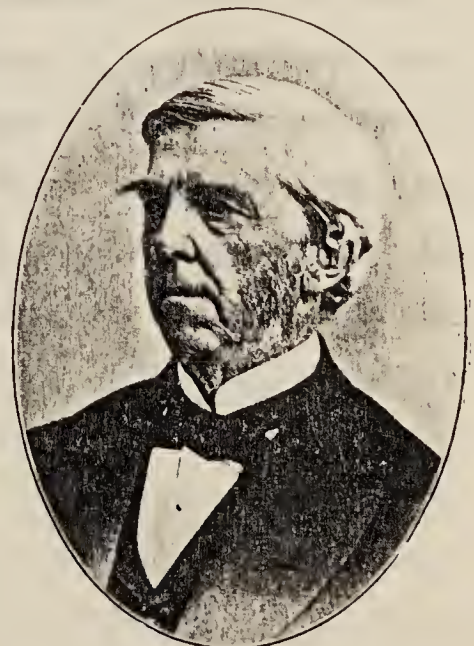
In 1845 began a transformation of the "North Shore" through the advent of summer residents. Beverly Farms owed its name to the large holdings of the West, Woodberry, Thissell, and Ober Families. Pride's Crossing was named when the Gloucester Branch Railroad established its station on the land granted in 1636 to John Pride, a nephew of Colonel Pride, the regicide. Montserrat received the name of an island in the West Indies where fishermen bought their salt; the name really belongs to the rocky ledge south of Grapevine Road.

The first men to purchase land along the shore were John G. King of Salem and Charles C. Paine of Boston. Other lawyers followed: Charles G. Loring, Franklin Dexter, Judge Peleg Sprague, and Sidney Bartlett. Also came Franklin Haven, a distinguished banker, Colonel Henry Lee, aide of Governor Andrew during the Civil War, the Sohier, Lowell, Pickman, and Burgess Families, Doctor Oliver Wendell Holmes, and his son, Oliver Wendell Holmes, Jr., Justice of the Supreme Courts of Massachusetts and of the United States. Some of these have become citizens of Beverly.

The development of the North Shore caused an immense increase in the valuation of the town, and enabled it to improve its schools, to establish (1855) one of the earliest libraries in the state, to introduce water service in 1869, to make better roads, and to organize up-to-date police and fire departments.

In the eighteen forties the population of Beverly increased through the immigration of Irish families. The Liffins, Connollys, Bradys, Linehans, Riordans, Murrays, and Watsons became prominent citizens. French Canadians began to immigrate about the time of the Civil War, and Italians came toward the end of the century.

In 1848 the discovery of gold lured many citizens of Beverly to the West Coast, and—seamen as they were—they chose the long route around Cape Horn.



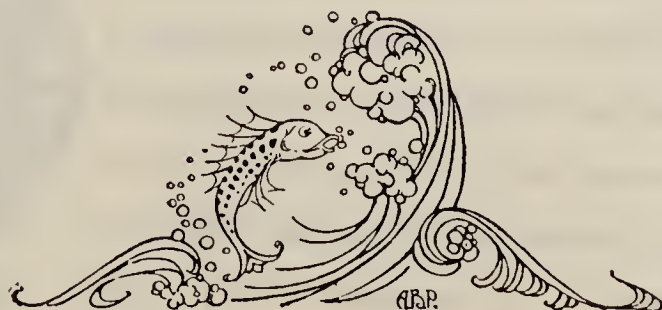
OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES, Sr.
1809-1894
Poet, essayist, novelist and physician

Military Record

Beverly people opposed the Mexican War because of little sympathy with its main purpose, the extension of slavery. Few enlisted for service. The part the town played in the Civil War is too well known to recapitulate. The Eighth Regiment was the first from Massachusetts to report for duty, and Charles S. Homans repaired the engine disabled on the way South so that the troops arrived in time to prevent the destruction of Old Ironsides by the Confederates. General Charles G. Loring served throughout the war.

For the Spanish-American War there were many enlistments from Beverly. Major Augustus Peabody Gardner served as Captain and Adjutant-General. He was also a Massachusetts State Senator from 1899 to 1901 and a member of the national House of Representatives from 1902 to 1915. William Stopford was Senior Major of the Eighth Regiment. He retired with the rank of General. He was a State Senator from Massachusetts in 1891, and became Mayor of Beverly in 1925. His son, Frederick William Stopford, was a captain in Company E, Eighth Regiment. After the Spanish-American War he went into the regular army with the rank of First Lieutenant. He served in Europe during the World War and retired in 1934 with the rank of Colonel.

Beverly's active participation in the World War is too long a subject for this manual. The citizens did their share, not only in enlistments in army and navy, but also in the Red Cross and canteen services. Names of squares have been given in honor of men killed in action. James Delaney of Beverly was one of the first American prisoners taken in the World War. He was captured August 6, 1917 from the S. S. Campana at Bay of Biscay by Germany. He had the honor to be chosen as body bearer for the Unknown Warrior who was buried in Arlington Cemetery, November 11, 1921.



Municipal Development

Probably no city in the Commonwealth blends the old and the new as well as does Beverly. It has handed down to its present generation a worthy heritage of tradition and history. A recent compilation gives Beverly a population of over 31,000.

Beverly became a city in 1894. The first mayor was the Honorable John I. Baker, the "Nestor of the Senate". The second mayor was Charles H. Odell.



JOHN I. BAKER, 1812-1897
First Mayor of Beverly

Following is a list of the men who have served Beverly as its mayor since 1895-

John I. Baker.....1895	Herman A. Macdonald.....1913-14
Charles H. Odell.....1896	James McPherson.....1917-20
Freeborn W. Cressy.....1897	Frank D. Tuttle.....1921-22
Perry Collier.....1898	George H. Whittemore.....1923-24
Benjamin D. Webber.....1899-1900	William Stopford.....1925-28
Samuel Cole.....1901-02	Roy K. Patch.....1928-30
Parker S. Davis.....1903-04	James A. Torrey.....1931-32
✓ Joseph A. Wallis.....1905-06	Paul S. Eaton.....1933-34
S. Harvey Dow.....1907-08	James A. Torrey.....1935-36
Charles H. Trowt.....1909-10	Daniel E. McLean.....1937-
Frederick A. Dodge.....1911-12	



CITY OF BEVERLY SEAL

Throughout these years there has followed a steady expansion of industry, and many citizens engaged in business in Boston. In 1905 the United Shoe Machinery Corporation established its plant on Elliott Street, and it has since given occupation to thousands, greatly increased the city's revenue, and become known for its generous treatment of its employees.

Residents and Visitors of Distinction

The descendants of the Old Planters include James Bryant Conant, President of Harvard University, and Cleveland H. Dodge, President of the American College in Beirut, Syria. From Andrew Elliott, the first town clerk, was descended Charles W. Eliot, former President of Harvard University, and the Reverend Christopher Thayer, minister of the First Parish. A. Lawrence Lowell, President Emeritus, who preceded James B. Conant at Harvard University, spent his early years here. Other distinguished residents not already mentioned include: Henry Herrick, son of Sir William Herrick and ancestor of Colonel Henry Herrick, a Revolutionary patriot, and of many stanch citizens in Beverly; the Reverend John Chipman, for nearly sixty years the minister of the Second Church at North Beverly; The Reverend Joseph Willard, minister of the First Parish and later President of Harvard University; the Reverend Joseph McKeen, also minister of the First Parish and First President of Bowdoin College; the Reverend Joseph Emerson, pastor of the Dane Street Church, founder of a seminary in Byfield and author of a memoir of Fannie Woodbury, a missionary from Beverly; the Reverend Edwin M. Stone, minister of the North Beverly Church and author of the "History of Beverly"; the Reverend George Trask, philanthropist and ardent crusader against the use of tobacco; William Endicott



JOSEPH WILLARD, 1738-1804
Minister of the First Parish, Beverly
and a former President of Harvard College

and his sons, Robert R. and William Endicott, Jr., descendants of Governor John Endicott and leading citizens of Beverly for half a century; Wilson Flagg, the naturalist; Isaac



JOSEPH MCKEEN, 1758-1807
Minister of the First Parish, Beverly.
First President Bowdoin College



ISAAC BAKER WOODBERRY, 1819-1858
Born in Beverly, studied in Boston and Paris
Composer of many musical selections

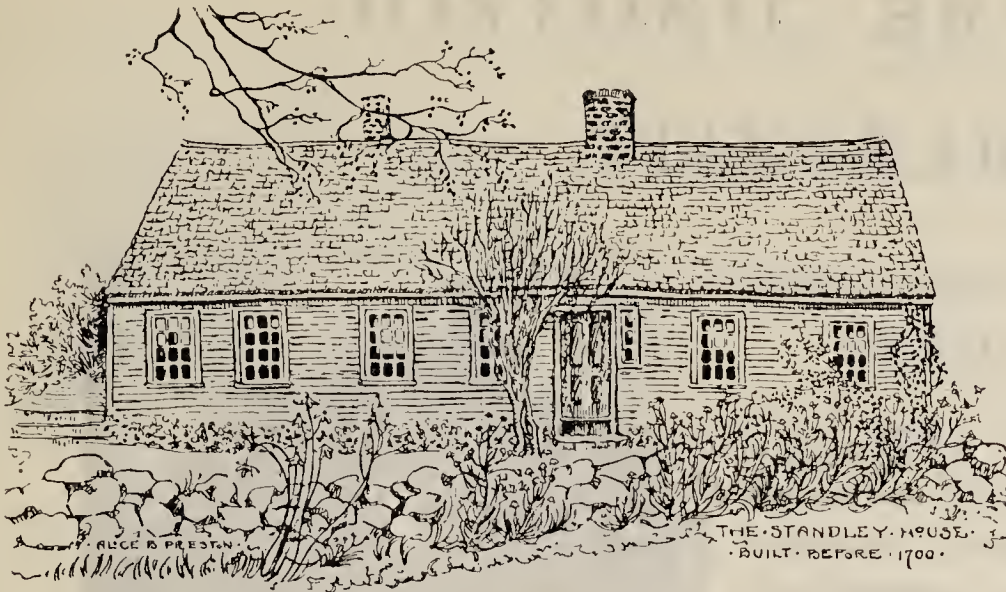
Baker Woodberry, composer of hymns and popular songs; Andrew Preston Peabody, minister to Harvard University and professor in Divinity School; Luke Prince, painter of portraits; Edward Burgess, naval architect and builder of the "Mayflower", the defender of America's cup; Benjamin O. Pierce, mathematician and designer of the seal in the Public Library; George Edward Woodberry, one of America's immortals, poet and essayist; Colonel William D. Sohier, for many years an active member of the state legislature; Professor

Charles L. Jackson, head of the Chemical Department of Harvard University; William Caleb Loring, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court; Augustus Loring, State Senator, member of the Constitutional Convention of 1917, and author of the "Trustees' Handbook"; Mrs. Henry W. Peabody, philanthropist and leader in the temperance cause; Sidney Winslow, founder of the United States Machinery Corporation; Roland W. Boyden, lawyer and statesman, achieving greatest fame as the unofficial representative of the United States in Europe after the World War; Honorable William Phillips, distinguished diplomat, and his brother, John C. Phillips, a writer on birds and leader in the conservation movement; Honorable Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., United States Senator, the third to be elected from Beverly.

Physicians of long service in the community include: Ingalls Kittredge, Elisha Whitney, Wyatt C. Boyden, Augustus and Samuel Torrey, Charles Haddock, Walter E. Bongartz, Oscar F. Swasey, and George A. Stickney. Doctor Abner Howe came to Beverly early in the nineteenth century; his grandson, Doctor Octavius Thorndike Howe, wrote "Beverly Privateers in the



ROLAND W. BOYDEN, 1863-1931
Distinguished statesman and lawyer
Born in Beverly



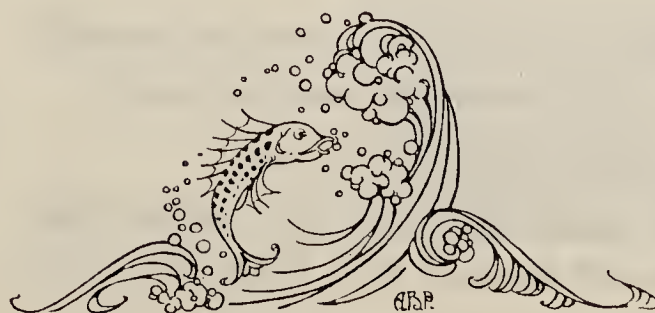
American Revolution” and “Argonauts of ’49”. Beverly has today many physicians of outstanding skill and reputation.

Beverly has been honored by visitors of renown: Rufus Choate argued his first case in the Baker Tavern at North

Beverly; Lafayette was welcomed in 1824; President James Monroe was entertained by Israel Thorndike; Daniel Webster was the guest of Franklin Haven; Horace Greeley, George Bancroft, Wendell Phillips, Charles Sumner, Elihu Burritt, Theodore Parker, John Quincy Adams, Doctor Asa Gray, and Louis Agassiz visited Beverly; Edward Everett Hale wrote “A Man Without a Country” in Mr. Sohler’s home; President William Howard Taft made Beverly the summer capital for two years. He and Mrs. Taft were very popular. Summer visitors have come in recent times from all over the country, and since 1900 this section has been a favorite resort for diplomats, including Ambassadors James Bryce (Viscount Bryce of Dechmont) Lord Esme Howard of Penrith, and Jules J. Jusserand. For more than thirty years Colonel Edward M. House has been a familiar figure in our neighborhood, sometimes living in Beverly, although generally in Manchester. Ellery Sedgwick, writer and editor of the Atlantic Monthly, has a home here.



LAFAYETTE, 1757-1834
Joined Washington’s staff
in 1777, visited Beverly
on August 31, 1824



HISTORIC BEVERLY

ITINERARY



BEVERLY HISTORICAL HOUSE

Starting from the

BEVERLY HISTORICAL HOUSE

117 CABOT STREET, corner Central Street

Erected in 1781 by John Cabot. Here are collections of furniture, china, glass; and portraits; also shipping papers, genealogies, and histories which are available to every one. Open daily from ten to four o'clock during July and August, and on Saturdays the remainder of the year.

Proceed North to 191 Cabot Street, to

CITY HALL, on right

Erected in 1783 by Andrew Cabot. At his death the mansion passed into the ownership of Captain Moses Brown, and he sold it to Israel Thorndike, who retained it as a summer residence after he had moved his shipping interests to Boston. Here he entertained President James Monroe. In 1841 the town of Beverly bought the house and converted it, much enlarged, into a town hall.



CITY HALL



FIRST CHURCH

Continue North to the Square where is situated on the right the

FIRST CHURCH

Original building erected in 1656. The church was organized in 1667.

Continue on Cabot Street one mile to Balch Street.

(Look for State Marker on left.)

BALCH HOUSE—448 CABOT STREET

Built before 1638 by John Balch, who came from Somerset County, England, with Captain Robert Gorges in 1623. He was



BALCH HOUSE

one of the five Old Planters who received a grant of one thousand acres at the head of Bass River. The house is the oldest in New England, of which there is a written record. It has been enlarged, but the original structure may be seen at the northeast corner of the building, and the successive stages of alteration are indicated in the attic. It is open to the public every day.

Nearly opposite the Balch house, at 463 Cabot Street a tablet marks the site of the dwelling of Roger Conant. From Balch Street runs the Planters' Path to their earliest landing place.

Continue on Cabot Street to the

SHORE COUNTRY DAY SCHOOL—527 CABOT STREET, on right

The former residence of Sidney Winslow, founder of the United Shoe Machinery Corporation.

Continue to junction of Cabot and Dodge Streets

SITE OF FIRST COTTON MILL IN AMERICA

4 DODGE STREET, at right of fire station

Established in 1788; visited by George Washington in 1789 and described in his diary. Close by, at the junction of Cabot and Dodge Streets, was the famous Baker's Tavern, where Rufus Choate argued his first case.

Continue to left of fire station on Route 97 to the

OLDEST CONANT HOUSE STILL STANDING

634 CABOT STREET (note State Marker on left)

Erected on land given by Roger Conant to his son, Exercise, in 1666. In 1715 the house was sold to the Reverend John Chipman, and was his home during his long pastorate of nearly sixty years.

The lot beyond the Conant House was used twice during the Revolution as a camp; Benedict Arnold's troops passed the night there on the march to Canada; and French soldiers were quartered there while they awaited the arrival of the French fleet to convey them back to France.



CONANT HOUSE

Continue to next street intersection and turn right noting immediately on the left the

SECOND CHURCH AND NORTH BEVERLY CEMETERY

The Church was erected in 1714 and in the cemetery are the remains of the famous Revolutionary hero Colonel Ebenezer Francis and Rev. John Chipman.

Continue ahead to Traffic Light and turn left on Route 1A to

PETER WOODBERY HOUSE—82 DODGE STREET, on left

Built before 1691 by Deacon Peter Woodbery, the youngest son of John Woodbery, the Old Planter. The dwelling was the home of a second and third Peter, and continued in the possession of their descendants until 1902.

Continue on Route 1A as far as North Beverly Depot then bear right across railroad tracks, following signs with arrow marked "Manchester, Gloucester" through wooded road about 1½ miles, then bear left at "Stop" sign passing small park with stone monument and cannon to Essex Street.

Continue 1½ miles and note sign on right marked Old Standley House to the

STANDLEY HOUSE—122 STANDLEY STREET

Built on land conveyed to George Standley in 1671; house and barn standing before 1700 and in the possession of the Standley Family until recent years. It is open to the public. Much of the charm and atmosphere of colonial times has been retained.



SAMUEL CORNING HOUSE

Swing back to Essex Street; continue ahead to Hull Street, next road on right, to house with stone wall in front.

SAMUEL CORNING HOUSE

HULL STREET, on right

Erected about 1680 by Ensign Samuel Corning. There is a good example of overhang in the upper story. On Bald Hill near by Mr. Corning built the first windmill on record in Beverly.

Follow Hull Street to Grapevine Road, right turn; straight ahead on Hale Street about two miles, keeping straight ahead at water trough to

THOMAS WEST HOUSE—850 HALE STREET

Just beyond Valley Street on the left. A yellow house next to red house.

Built in 1673 by Thomas West, whose father, John West, acquired a large tract of land, consisting of three earlier grants made to John Blackleach, Richard Gardner and John Horne.

Continue to white house beyond on curve opposite "Danger" sign to

FORMER RESIDENCE OF THE LATE CHIEF JUSTICE OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES AND
OF HIS FATHER DOCTOR HOLMES—Physician, author and poet.

868 HALE STREET

*Continue straight ahead to junction with West Street and bear right across railroad tracks
on Route 127, immediately on the left is*

WEST BEACH

Included in the grant made originally to John Blackleach and transferred to John West. Thomas West had a landing place as early as 1689 near present Corporation bath house.

Continue straight ahead to

EARLY INDIAN SETTLEMENT

To the left of West Street—where the road makes a right turn—is the Haven estate. Here was formerly the largest Indian settlement on the shore. Much of its site is now under water, because of the sinking of the land.

Continue ahead on Route 127, turning left around blinker at fire engine house in Beverly Farms Square, on Hale Street to

ST. JOHN'S PARISH HOUSE—705 HALE STREET, left side

Built about 1802 by David Larcom, ancestor of the poetess Lucy Larcom.

Continue to

WILLIAM HASKELL HOUSE

680 HALE ST., on right at sign "Single Line"

Built in 1689 on land conveyed to William Haskell by Thomas West as a part of the dowry of the latter's daughter, Ruth. It is said that six generations of Haskells named William came into possession of this house.



WILLIAM HASKELL HOUSE

Continue on Hale Street, Route 127, across railroad tracks on left is

SITE OF FORT

About one half of a mile from the highway are the ruins of one of the forts built during the Revolutionary War. It stood on the hill and commanded the ship channel between Baker's Island and the mainland. In the house of Josiah Ober, on the plain below, were

quartered French soldiers of Rochambeau's army, either in 1780, when those ill scurvy were in camp in Boston and its environs, or in 1782, while the troops awaited arrival of the fleet to take them back to France. In Mr. Ober's house was invented card game of Boston, the points of which were suggested by the outlook from his l

PRIDE'S CROSSING RAILROAD STATION, on right

On land granted to John Pride in 1636. He was a nephew of Colonel Thomas l the regicide, (note state marker).

Continue just ahead to

LANDING PLACE OF PARTY FROM THE ARBELLA—1630—on left

Plum Cove, included in the Jackson, Loring, and Shaw estates. On the beach one mile from Hale Street, by way of a private avenue through the woods, a part o company on board the "Arbella" landed, June 12, 1630, and "gathered a store of strawberries"—Governor John Winthrop's Journal.

FIRST HIGH SCHOOL—558 HALE STREET—on right

In 1858 the town of Beverly voted to establish a high school "at the School H now owned by George B. Upton at West Farms".

Continue ahead on curving road one mile, through Frick and Warren estates, and now left a stone wall on right curve in road.

MINGO BEACH

Named for Robin Mingo, a negro slave belonging to Thomas Woodbery. Robin's rter is said to have promised him his freedom if ever the tide ran so low he could v out to "Aunt Becky's Ledge" lying off shore. This actually happened the very 1 Robin died, 1773.

Continue on Route 127 to

WITCH WOODS—on right after passing Mingo Beach

Extend from Boyles Street to Thissell Street and from Hale Street to the railroad. (reason for the name given to these woods was that persons accused of witchcraft : ordered to be put to death, hid here and thus escaped arrest. There is also the story Giles Corey, who was sentenced to be executed, but was allowed to go to Gloucester say farewell to his family, on condition that he return to Salem in two days. He out on Saturday, following on foot the trail through these woods. The short time which he made the trip and his early return furnished additional proof of his gu of witchcraft. He refused to plead his case, and was pressed to death.

On left, one-quarter mile ahead is

WILLIAM WOODBERRY'S POINT—PRINCE STREET leads to this point

Site of the first house erected in Beverly, 1630. A fort was built here during the Revolutionary War.

Continue on Route 127 with a left turn around blinker at Chapman's Corner, continue to Neptune Street, second left, leaving Route 127. Continue on Neptune Street to Bay View Avenue on left to

HOSPITAL POINT

Early called Paul's Head, because it belonged to Paul Thorndike, whose son John Thorndike built the house still standing at 184 Hale Street, in 1696. "Paul's Head" was fortified during the Revolutionary War. In 1801 a smallpox hospital was built here. The lighthouse was erected in 1871.

Return to Neptune Street, and continue straight ahead on East Corning Street. Turn left at first intersection and continue to Woodberry Tavern just ahead on left. Continue ahead to junction and leave Route 127. Continue straight ahead on Route 62, passing cemetery on right. Here are buried Nathan Dane; Lucy Larcom; Robert Rantoul, Jr.; John I. Baker; Sidney W. Winslow; George Edward Woodberry; Benjamin O. Pierce.



WOODBERRY TAVERN, BUILT 1690

The first house beyond the end of the cemetery is the

JOHN GILES HOUSE—54 HALE STREET—on right

John Giles came to Beverly in 1679.

1775981

Continue straight ahead on Hale Street, at intersection leaving Route 62 and note on right

BEVERLY COMMON



BEVERLY PUBLIC LIBRARY

Early the training field; site of the first schoolhouse and the first powder house. A tablet marks the tree under which the members of the First Parish held services when their church was being rebuilt in 1770. Note Public Library in background.

Proceed on Hale Street and observe immediately on right

WATCH HILL

Site of a lookout in early days. On the eastern slope was the first home of the Reverend John Hale, the first minister of Beverly.

Immediately on the left is the

HALE FARM—39 HALE STREET
(note state marker)

The house was erected in 1694 by the Reverend John Hale. A charge of witchcraft brought against Mistress Hale convinced the community as to the folly and wickedness of the delusion; and thus ended all persecution of witches in Beverly.



HALE FARM

Turn second left to Atlantic Avenue; continue to Lothrop Street (last cross street) and turn right; continue straight ahead to

INDEPENDENCE PARK—on left—See tablet on boulder

Here Col. Glover's amphibious regiment was camped when the order came to assist General Washington at Trenton. It was these men who ferried Washington's Arm across the Delaware.

Continue ahead to the end of Lothrop Street and turn right on

WATER STREET

Laid out in 1803, and for many years the business street of the town. The nearby wharves were scenes of much activity.

On the left is the site of

GLOVER'S WHARF

Here the "Hannah", first ship of the American Navy commissioned by authority of the Continental Congress, was fitted out for an expedition as a privateer in 1775. Beverly on this fact rests its claim to the honor of being the Birthplace of the U.S. Navy.

Continue to end of Water Street and turn left to

ESSEX BRIDGE

Opened for traffic in 1788, at that time one of the longest bridges in the country; inspected by George Washington in 1789; decorated in honor of Lafayette's visit in 1824.

Turn back to Front Street, just back of Chamber of Commerce information booth, here is the site of the First Sunday School in New England, 1810.

Return to Cabot Street to the starting point. In this section of the city are many houses of which the doorways and proportions—stories diminishing in height toward the roof—indicate construction in the late eighteenth or early nineteenth century.

Visitors will find a trip to the plant of the United Shoe Machinery Corporation of interest. This is the largest factory in the world devoted to the manufacture of Shoe Machinery. Here may be seen the old shop where the founder of this great business started his career.

The Freeman Winslow shop has been proclaimed typical of all the little shops which had such an important place in shoemaking history and which have survived the ravages of time. These shops are rare indeed, but of those which have been preserved only two or three come within the characteristics of the ten footer, and of these the Winslow shop stands preeminently the best example of its kind.

It is the first shop occupied by Freeman Winslow after moving from Brewster, his native town on the Cape. For a great many years it stood at the corner of Jewetts Court which is in the rear of 54 Collins Street in Lynn. It was in this little shop that Sidney W. Winslow, who was in later years to become the founder and for many years President of the United Shoe Machinery Corporation, learned the first rudiments of the shoemaking art.

In 1912 Mr. Winslow, with thoughts of his boyhood and the remarkable change that had come in shoe manufacturing since the days when he ran his father's errands from the little shop in Lynn, purchased this ten-footer and had it so restored that it could be moved to Beverly where it was re-equipped with the benches, tools, and other furniture used in the days of its greatest activity.

It has since remained on the grounds of the factory as one of the interesting places to which the attention of visitors is called. Also on the grounds may be seen the millstone from the old corn mill built in 1647.

The factory can be reached by proceeding North on Cabot Street and following Route 62, which passes the plant on the right side of Elliott Street.



THE FREEMAN WINSLOW SHOP

BEVERLY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

NATIONAL BANK BUILDING
244 CABOT STREET
BEVERLY, MASSACHUSETTS

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1937

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2nd Vice-President
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THE work accomplished to date by the Publicity Committee of the Beverly Chamber of Commerce in publicizing Beverly as one of the outstanding cities of our country, was made possible through the financial assistance and co-operative efforts on the part of Chamber of Commerce members and other public spirited residents of Beverly who are with us in our objectives. We wish to extend our special thanks and appreciation to Miss Katharine P. Loring and Miss Alice G. Lapham for their painstaking work in the preparation of the text of this booklet.

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A WELL BALANCED CITY

Home of over 50 industries.
The world's shoe machinery center.
Intelligent, reliable labor supply.
Excellent transportation facilities by rail, water or by air.
Twenty churches.
Class "A" modern hospital.
Low tax rate. Reasonable valuations.
Pure filtered water—Public sewerage.
Many conveniently located industrial sites with railroad and harbor frontages are available for development.
Adequate banking and trading facilities.



BEVERLY
THE GARDEN CITY
OF THE
NORTH SHORE

Stretching for seven miles along the beautiful and world famous North Shore of Massachusetts Bay, Beverly is the mecca for fashionable and socially prominent people from all over the world. Healthful climate, bracing sea air, within 30 minutes commuting distance of Boston. With its unexcelled modern educational, recreational, and social facilities, Beverly offers the homeseeker the very best in home sites.

The finest Airport in Essex County
officially approved.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER

Department of the Interior
Bureau of Land Management
Washington, D. C.

For the purpose of the survey of the land of the United States, it is the policy of the Department of the Interior to acquire and maintain a complete and accurate record of all lands owned by the United States, and to make available to the public a complete and accurate record of all lands owned by the United States.

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